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masses work of coarse, purplish-brown, branching threads 12 to 15 $\mu$ . thick, which send out on all sides free, sub-dichotomously branched, sub-undulate arms tapering gradually nearly to a point and more or less distinctly granular-roughened or occasionally sub-tuberculose. *Mycenastrum corium*, Desv., of which, as shown by a comparison with authentic specimens *M. spinulosum*, Pk., is a synonym, has the capillitium of the same type only spinulose. This species is really only a *Bovista* with spinulose capillitium, and if the genus *Mycenastrum* is to be abandoned must fall into *Bovista* and not into *Scleroderma*, which differs in its thick, leathery peridium and different capillitium. If *Bovista pila* is to be placed in *Scleroderma* it is difficult to see why *B. nigrescens* and *B. plumbea* should not go there also. Nor is *Mycenastrum Ohienae*, E. & M., any more at home here, though it is not so easy to say just where it does properly belong, having, as it does, the sterile base of *Lycoperdon* with the capillitium of *Bovista*. I would leave *Bovista pila*, B. & C., where it is and make *Mycenastrum* a subgenus of *Bovista*, or if retained as a genus (which is perhaps preferable) restrict it to species with a spiny capillitium.

On page 53 of the volume cited we find another species to which several synonyms must be attached. (Sec S. Schulzer in Hedwigia, 1883, p. 43.) *Secotium Warnei*, Pk., *Columnaria*, Schulz., and *Secotium Thunii*. Schulz. are the same as *Secotium acuminatum* (Mont.) Tul.

This perhaps is not to be considered as a fault in the editor of the Sylloge, as this work aims only to give published descriptions; but without explanation one would suppose three distinct species where there is really but one.

*Lycoperdon lepidophorum*, E. & E., placed by Dr. De Toni in *Bovista*, we consider a good *Lycoperdon*, though not mentioned by Mr. Massee in his monograph of that genus. The deciduous scales correspond to the deciduous spines in some other species of *Lycoperdon* and are not to be considered as an outer peridium. The true peridium which is exposed when the outer scaly covering falls away is very thin and fragile and soon disappears.

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## SOME NEW SPECIES OF HYMENOMYCETOUS FUNGI.

By J. B. ELLIS and BENJ. M. EVERHART.

*INOCYBE PALLIDIPIES*, E. & E. (N. A. F. 2102.) On the ground, under filbert trees, September and October, 1887 and 1888.

Pileus conic-campanulate, about 1<sup>cm</sup> high, finally expanding and umbonate, 2 to 3<sup>cm</sup> across, light brown, fibrose-squamose, margin subrimose, disk innate-squamose or subrimose squamose. Lamellæ broadly attached with a strong decurrent tooth, ascending at first, then ventricose, scarcely crowded, rather broad (3<sup>mm</sup>), pale, becoming light watery cin-

namon or clay color, margins lighter, and under the microscope fringed with cylindrical, obtuse, hair-like bodies (abortive cystidia ?) Stem  $2\frac{1}{4}$ –5<sup>cm</sup> high, 2–4<sup>mm</sup> thick, subattenuated and farinose above, white, solid, loosely fibrillose below, sub-bulbous and white tomentose at base, faintly annular marked above the middle when young, but this is hardly discernible in the mature plant. Spores brown, inequilaterally elliptical, 7–8 by 4–5 $\mu$ . Basidia clavate cylindrical, about 22 by 8 $\mu$ , with sporophores about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  $\mu$  long. Cystidia ventricose-fusoid or flask-shaped, 40–45 by 14–16 $\mu$ . The disk of the pileus is carnose, and in wet weather rimose-squamose.

Well marked by its conic-campanulate pileus and *white stem*, which remains white till the plant withers.

This and the other species of *Inocybe* here described were all found at Newfield, N. J.

INOCYBE MURINO-LILACINUS, E. & E. (N. A. F. 1905.) On bare ground under chestnut and filbert trees, September to October.

Pileus convex, 2–4<sup>cm</sup> diameter, umbonate-discoid, silky-fibrillose, at length becoming squamulose around the margin, umbonate-discoid in the center, mouse-color, with a tinge of lilac when fresh and young. Stem 2–4<sup>cm</sup> high, 2–4<sup>mm</sup> thick, fistulose and soon hollow. Spores narrow elliptical, with an oblique apiculus, rust-color, 7–9 by 4–5 $\mu$ . Basidia 22–25 by 7 $\mu$ , clavate cylindrical.

The broad, prominent disk of the pileus either has a small umbo in the center or a slight depression and is generally surrounded (about half-way to the margin) with a distinct ridge or zone. The margin also projects slightly and is a little lighter colored, and, under the lens, sub-fimbriate.

INOCYBE CICATRIGATUS, E. & E. (N. A. F., 1901.) In gravelly sand near filbert trees, August–October.

Pileus broadly and obtusely conical or conic-campanulate, expanding to convex, 2–2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>cm</sup> across, densely gray fibrillose-rimose, except the smooth (livid when moist) disk. Flesh white, compact in the disk, almost disappearing towards the margin, which is a mere membrane. Lamellæ, ascending, narrowly attached, with a slight decurrent tooth, becoming sub sinuate, dirty white at first, becoming dirty cinnamon brown, 3–4<sup>mm</sup> wide. Stem stout, short (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ –3<sup>cm</sup>), 2–4<sup>mm</sup> thick, sub-bulbous at base, solid, nearly white, and covered with a short tomentose-pubescent coat at first, finally darker and smoother and very often eaten out by worms so as to appear hollow and then easily splitting. Spores very irregular in shape, mostly longer than broad, 7–9 by 5–6 $\mu$ . Cystidia broad-fusoid, 50–55 by 12–15 $\mu$ .

This comes near *A. umbonionotus*, Pk., in the 38th report, but the pileus is not umbonate nor are the spores nodulose, but simply angular (sub-quadrate), as represented in his *A. maritimoides*, which again is said to be “densely squamulose with small, erect or squamose-fibrillose scales.”

The disk has something the appearance of a scar; hence the specific name.

INOCYBE ECHINOCARPUS, E. & E. (N. A. F., 1904.) On the ground in an old abandoned road among oak bushes, September–October.

Pileus conic-convex, not readily expanding,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2<sup>cm</sup> across, pilose-squamose, disk broken up into stouter scales similar to those of *Hydnum imbricatum*, color tawny yellow. Lamellæ subventricose, rounded behind and narrowly attached or nearly free, scarcely crowded, dirty-pallid, becoming clouded by the ferruginous spores, margins whitish and nearly entire. Stem  $2\frac{1}{2}$ <sup>cm</sup> long, 2–3<sup>mm</sup> thick, solid, of fibrous texture, tough (bends short without breaking), farinose-floccose above, sub-attenuated and slightly silky-fibrillose below, a little darker than the pileus. Spores *echinate* (not simply angular or tuberculose), but thickly beset with short spines, irregularly globose or a little elongated, 8–11 $\mu$ , diameter on subventricose basidia about 30 by 10 $\mu$ , with stout, slightly spreading sporophores 4–5 $\mu$  long.

This is a well-marked species, easily recognized by its echinate spores, broad basidia, and coarsely squamulose disk. There is no sterile projecting margin to the pileus, the ventricose gills coming out full to the margin. The measurement of the spores includes the length of the projecting spines and is mostly 8–10 $\mu$ , exceptionally 11 $\mu$ . This differs from *A. stellatosporus*, Pk., in its larger *echinate* spores and stem not scaly.

INOCYBE SUBDECURRENS, E. & E. (N. A. F., 1906.) On the ground under the overhanging branches of Norway spruce, September–November.

Densely gregarious. Pileus 4–5<sup>cm</sup> across, convex, expanding to plane, with disk depressed and either umbonate or not, but oftener without any umbo, surface densely and evenly appressed-pilose, color yellow-drab, flesh thin. Lamellæ moderately close, adnate-decurrent, pale dirty cinnamon, not changing much in color with age, about 3<sup>mm</sup> wide, margins serrulate. In the mature plant the lamellæ are very slightly ventricose, but never depressed around the stem. Stem mostly straight, sub-equal, *hollow*, fibrillose-squamose above, covered with loose white silky fibres below and white tomentose at base, 3–4<sup>cm</sup> high,  $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ <sup>cm</sup> thick, moderately tough. Spores elliptical, rounded at both ends, without any distinct apiculus, ferruginous cinnamon, 8–10 by 4–5 $\mu$  on basidia, about 25 by 7–8 $\mu$ . The stem is not simply fistulose, but in all mature specimens *hollow*.

This has been found in the same place in great abundance now for three years in succession.

INOCYBE TOMENTOSA, E. & E. (N. A. F., 2101.) On the ground in grass, around and partly under the overhanging branches of Norway Spruces, at a short distance from the preceding species, but not mixed with it. July–September, 1888.

Gregarious and sub-cespitose. Pileus plano-convex, depressed in the center and generally with a small umbo, 2–4<sup>cm</sup> across, margin at first

incurved and connected with the stem by a loose, dirty white, cottony web, surface *appressed strigose-tomentose*, light-drab color becoming yellowish. Stem 2–3<sup>cm</sup> high, 2–3<sup>mm</sup> thick, solid or at least with only a slight cavity above, indistinctly annular-marked above the middle, surface loosely fibrose cottony, white tomentose at base. Lamellæ attached with a slight decurrent tooth, finally slightly depressed around the stem, pale at first, then dirty cinnamon, 3–4<sup>mm</sup> wide, hardly crowded, margins subserrulate. Spores elliptical, slightly inequilateral, 6–8 by 4 $\mu$ , dark rust color, on clavate-cylindrical basidia about 27 by 7 $\mu$  with erect sporophores 3–4 $\mu$  long. The surface of the pileus can not be called striate, though the loosely matted hairs all radiate from the center. Smell not farinaceous, rather unpleasant.

*I. subdecurrens* is larger, with a *hollow* stem, and has the gills more crowded, nor is the margin incurved and tomentose, and it is also of a rather darker shade and has the margin of the gills more strongly serrate.

In *I. tomentosa* the margin remains incurved till the plant is nearly full grown. In *I. subdecurrens* the margin is never incurved even when young, nor is there any annular mark on the stem though the fibrous veil is at first distinct. There does not seem to be any doubt that the two species are distinct, though their general appearance is much the same.

AGARICUS (HYPHOLOMA) OLIVÆSPORUS, E. & E. (N. A. F. 2009.)  
Among moss in swamps. Newfield, N. J., July, 1888.

Pileus 1½–2<sup>cm</sup> across, convex, subumbonate, dark brick color when moist, lighter when dry, covered with a dense furfuraceous or mealy coat which soon disappears. Lamellæ free, rounded behind, nearly plane, unequal, chestnut-brown (at first purplish-violet or purplish-brown), becoming lighter when dry and more or less tinged with brick-red. Stem slender, 3–4<sup>cm</sup> high, 1½–2<sup>mm</sup> thick, more or less curved or bent, about the same color as the pileus, and like it furfuraceous at first, of fibrous texture, fistulose, the cavity loosely filled, rather brittle. Spores when fresh olive-brown, the green shade very distinct, elliptical, 3½–4 by 2 $\mu$ . Basidia clavate, with the apex rounded, 15–20 by 6 $\mu$ . Spores becoming umber-brown in drying. There is no sign of any annulus on the stem.

The pileus when young is sometimes brick color, but soon becomes grayish-buff, except the umbonate disk, which retains more or less of the reddish tint. The loose mealy covering of the pileus is very distinct and does not entirely disappear in the mature plant. The margin of the pileus is not involute, hardly incurved, and is at first connected with the stipe by a loose webby veil, which remains hanging to the margin as the pileus expands. The plant is sometimes sub-cespitose and often grows from pieces of wood buried in the soil.

Resembles *A. microsporus*, Ell., in general appearance, but that has *white spores* and the stem strigose below and rooting.

## MUCRONOPORUS E. &amp; E.

## A NEW GENUS OF POPOLYPOREÆ.

In examining some specimens of *Polyporus* in our herbarium we find several species having the inner surface of the pores studded with reddish-brown spines exactly as in the hymenium of *Hymenochaete*. The only described species having this character, so far as we know, is *Polystictus balansæ*, Speg., of which Saccardo (in Syll.) remarks that it might well be the type of a new genus ("facile novum genus"). And in fact it is just as reasonable to separate the spiny-pores species under a new generic name as to separate *Hymenochaete* from *Stereum*. We therefore here propose to separate these species, which are mostly of the genus *Polystictus*, under the generic name of *Mucronoporus* (Mucro and porus.)

MUCRONOPORUS CIRCINATUS, (Fr.). Fine specimens of this species were found some years ago at Newfield, N. J., among the decaying roots of an old cedar stump. Spines abundant, more or less curved, 60-75 by 8-10 $\mu$ .

MUCRONOPORUS DUALIS, (Pk.) (specimen from Peck.) has the same hooked spines as the preceding, and is probably a form of that species.

MUCRONOPORUS TOMENTOSUS, (Fr.). Specimens collected by Dr. J. Macoun on Prince Edward Island. Spines very distinct, ovate lanceolate at first, finally more slender 35-70 by 12-20 $\mu$ .

On account of the spiny hymenium we at first supposed this to be a new species, but authentic specimens of *Pol. tomentosus* from Finland (ex Herb. Karsten) have the hymenium of the same character, and there can be no doubt that the Prince Edward Island specimens are that species. A drawing has been made of one of these specimens, and we add a brief description.

Centrally stipitate. Pileus orbicular, 6-12<sup>cm</sup> across, thin, strongly depressed in the center, light dirty yellow, innate tomentose, mostly zoneless, but sometimes indistinctly zonate, margin paler. Flesh of pileus light yellow, of fibrous texture about 2<sup>mm</sup> thick, subcoriaceous. Pores of medium size, about 2<sup>mm</sup> deep, round or sub-angular, some of them compound, *i. e.*, divided below by partial dissepiments, margins thin, whitish, and sub-lacerate, umber color within. Stipe 1-3 by  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1<sup>cm</sup> spongy, cinnamon color, minutely tomentose. The general appearance is that of *P. perennis*, but the pileus is of a brighter yellow and more distinctly tomentose, and the inner surface of the pores is studded with reddish brown ovate conical bodies 35-75 by 12-30 $\mu$ , apparently of the same character as the bristles in *Hymenochaete*, only stouter. Plate VIII, figs. 1 and 2, show the upper and lower surface of the pileus. Fig. 3, section of pores, showing the projecting points or spines. Fig. 4, one of these spines magnified. Fig. 5, spine with a bifid tip.

MUCRONOPORUS GILVUS, (SCHW.). In all the specimens of this species the spines are present but not abundant. They project 15-20 $\mu$  and are about 4-5 $\mu$  thick at the base.

**MUCRONOPORUS ISIDIODES**, (BERK.). The specimens of this species in de Thümen's Mycotheca 1105, from South Africa, as well as those from Ohio (ex herb. Berk.), have spines of the same appearance as in the specimens of *P. gilvus*, and this is another indication that this so-called species is only a form of *P. gilvus*.

**MUCRONOPORUS SETIPORUS**, (BERK.). (Specimens from Ceylon, com. Cooke.)

Spines 25–30 by  $4\mu$ .

**MUCRONOPORUS LICNOIDES**, (MONT.). (Specimens from Brazil, com. Cooke.)

Spines abundant, rather short, 15–20 $\mu$ .

**MUCRONOPORUS CICHORIACEUS**, (BERK.). (From Australia, com. Cooke.)

Spines quite abundant, projecting 25–35 $\mu$  long, and about 5 $\mu$  thick at the base.

**MUCRONOPORUS TABACINUS**, (MONT.). (From New Zealand, com. Cooke.)

Spines more abundant than in the specimens collected by Dr. Martin in Florida and distributed in N. A. F. 1705.

**MUCRONOPORUS SPONGIA**, (FR.). (Specimen from Cooke.)

Spines 20–25 by 3–8 $\mu$ , curved like the spines on a rose bush.

**MUCRONOPORUS CROCATUS**, (FR.). (Specimens in Rav. F. Am. 707 and 708.)

Spines 25–30 by 4–5 $\mu$ .

**MUCRONOPORUS BALANSÆ**, (SPEG.).

Fungi Guarantici Pugill. I. No. 42. Spines 20–25 by 5–6 $\mu$ .

In the measurement of the spines we have given the length of the projecting part. The base of the spines penetrates more or less deeply into the hymenial layer of the pores, and if this is included the length will be somewhat greater.

### **TRIBLIDIUM RUFULUM (SPRENZEL).**

By J. B. ELLIS.

This appears to be a variable species. The specimens in Rav. Fungi Car. Exsic. II, No. 47, have the sporidia oblong, slightly curved, nearly opaque, 3-septate, 24–30 by 10–12 $\mu$ , very slightly or not at all constricted at the septa. Specimens found by Mr. Langlois (No. 130) on dead fig tree in Plaquemines Parish, La., agree with Ravenel's Carolina specimens, unless in having the sporidia a little more constricted. In the specimens from both these localities the hymenium is of a deep brick-red color and the lips are slightly transversely striate. Specimens collected at Ocean Springs, Miss., in February, 1887, by Mr. F. S. Earle (No. 202), agree with the Carolina and Louisiana specimens in all respects except in having the sporidia only 1-septate and a little smaller